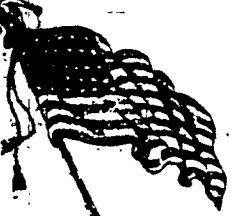


The Compiler.

CUR FLAG!



The union of lands—the union of lands—
The Union of States would never;
The union of hearts—the union of hands;
And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GOTTERSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1862.

Investigating Committee.

The Speaker of the House has appointed the following committee to investigate whether improper means were used to procure the passage of the bill at the last session of the Legislature for the confirmation of tonnage duties:

Mr. Horace of Washington; Mr. Brox of Schuykill; Mr. Strax of Tioga; Mr. Alexander, of Indiana; Mr. Crane, of Wayne.

Messrs. Hopkins and Ryon are Democrats; Messrs. Strong and Alexander Republicans, and Mr. Crane a Union Democrat. Messrs. Strong and Alexander were members of the last House, and voted against the bill. The other members of the committee were not in the Legislature at the last session.

Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature last week. We notice in the House proceeding the passage of a bill relative to the collection of taxes in York, Adams, Westmoreland and Fayette counties. The character of this bill does not seem to be known to the public here.

We have lately devoted very little space to the report of Congressional proceedings, for the reason that, during the whole of the present session, there has hardly been anything done in Congress worth mentioning. The everlasting "nigger" has occupied the valuable time of our Representatives, to the exclusion of other more important matter. An exchange very appropriately remarks:

"A kindly woman sometimes lays aside her stubbornness. A drunkard is sometimes sober. But our Abolition Congress-men never will stop discussing the Slavery question. Let a question of Finance come up—it jumps in. M. C. with his confiscation of Rebel property and the emancipation of the slaves. Foreign difficulties, domestic difficulties, finance, trade, commerce, let come what will. Sancho will always show his woolly head somewhere."

The House at Washington, on Thursday, by a vote of 93 to 60, passed the bill authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States Treasury notes, including the clause making the notes a legal tender.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, among them one from Boston asking the Senate "to drop the negro question and attend to its business." The bill relative to the pay and emoluments of army officers, &c., was amended by reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty percent.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New York, and late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward last week, and it has been determined to place the Rebel prisoners now in New York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war, with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States incarcerated in the South.

So far about twelve hundred prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

Despatches from Johnston's Confederate camp were received by Gen. McClellan, by flag of truce, on Monday. Their purport has not transpired, nor has the division of the Cabinet thereon.

We mentioned, two weeks ago, that Mr. Bussey had filed an answer to the petition of Mr. Myers' friends, in regard to the contested seat in the House. The answer covers twenty pages of foolscap, made up of the most windy assertions imaginable, to all which, we are informed, Bussey's affidavit is affixed. It is hard to be supposed that either he or his counsel expected to be called upon to prove the declarations in this high-sounding paper, because immediately upon the reading of it his counsel made a motion to dismiss the case!—with a view to thus securing the seat to Bussey, upon the mere say-so of two interested individuals! But the Committee chose to sea into the matter for themselves, and therefore ordered the testimony taken in behalf of Mr. Myers to be forwarded to Harrisburg. This was done, and on Monday evening it was read, whereupon the Committee decided that enough illegal votes for Bussey had been shown to overcome his majority of two, and that it became him to make good, by testimony, the declarations contained in his answer—precious little of which he will be able to do.

We suppose Bussey will take testimony this week. It is certainly about time it were done, if done at all.

A Generous Gift.—We see by an exchange that the merchants of Chicago have presented to an editor of that city, a thousand dollars' worth of printing paper, as a New Year's gift. Editors are evidently appreciating these. In these parts, instead of receiving such presents, they make the public a present of several thousand dollars' worth of printed paper every year; or, what amounts to the same thing, they send their papers to subscribers who promise to pay, but don't.

By the way, we are compelled to remind those who are in arrears of long standing, that their accounts cannot be allowed to get much larger. Paper, ink, labor, &c., are cash matters—and we cannot afford, therefore, to supply persons with our paper who never make any return—in other words, who don't pay. It ought not to be expected of us, and we certainly won't do it long after this. If they would only pay us a part of their indebtedness—a small part—we should at this time be satisfied, because "every little helps" to keep the printer's head above water. Who's the first customer?

Gen. McClellan.

There is a class of gentlemen, in and out of Congress, who have made some serious blunder in their view of the present condition of the country. We are engaged in a war with rebellion, and the immediate object before us is to reduce certain insurrectionary assemblages of men to subjection to the laws and the Constitution. The blunder which we allude to is in the idea that the contest is between General McClellan and themselves. They appear to imagine that the work to which they must devote their energies, is a steadfast war with McClellan. Days of precious time are wasted in inventing methods of bombarding him, blowing him up, attacking him in the rear, opening masked batteries on him, and the intensity of the battle is so fierce that they have even employed men to assassinate him, (morally speaking,) by attacks in the dark, and stabs in unexpected moments. If one-tenth of the ingenuity had been devoted to a tax bill, or to the general ways and means, which has been given to the destruction of the General-in-Chief, we should have been in a fair way to-day to retrieve our national bank-note.

We beg that no one will imagine this an exaggeration. The schemes which are concocted from day to day at Washington, and here in New York, to overthrow General McClellan, to weaken public confidence in him, and to destroy the man, for the sake of inaugurating the infamous plan of the Abolitionists, are not only numerous, but they are wily, and dangerous in the extreme. The Commander-in-Chief is fully aware of them. Carrying on his mind constantly the enormous responsibilities of the Union, feeling more deeply than we can describe, the terrible issues of life and death to men and to the nation which rest in his judgment, and depend on his plans; General McClellan is also fully aware of the fact, that he is surrounded, by unvarying, relentless enemies, who are watching every opportunity to overthrow him, and to overthrow him, that entire plan for the salvation of the country, on which it is believed by all sound minds, the hope of the future depends. No one can envy the General in this position. He sleeps with the enemy at work. He wakes with the consciousness that the future depends on his defeating a great army before him, while he must depend on his friends to surround and defend him from foes behind him, who act at his personal destruction.

Jim Lane, of Kansas, would no longer be Jim Lane, if he were deprived of the privilege of being eternally in hot water. Restless and excitable in his disposition, he seems to be always on the "rampage," about something or other. A few weeks since he proposed, and advocated in the Senate, a bill authorizing a large independent force to be organized in Kansas, under the command of Gen. Hunter, for the purpose of invading the South through Arkansas. Suddenly we hear that Lane is very much offended because Hunter has assumed the command of the expedition, and is on his way back to Washington "to see about things."

We are every day receiving tokens of the state of feeling in the army, and they all show conclusively that the almost unanimous sentiment is one of bitter contempt for the Abolition leaders and followers who are endeavoring to divide the North. One day last week, by some process, the Hutchinson Family, a band of Abolition singers, obtained permission to go across the Potomac and give several entertainments in the camps. They were audacious enough to introduce into their programme a notorious piece of Whittier's, which indicates the notion that the army should be occupied in freeing the negroes. This foolish act was received with such a storm of indignation, that their license was at once taken from them. The Tribune gives a pitiful wail over this occurrence, and fears it shows an indication of the "moral demoralization" of the army. We regard it as one of the most striking instances of their good sense. Any one who undertakes to introduce the political dispositions of civil life into the army, is guilty of an unpardonable sin—and there are few but Abolitionists would do it, with much truth remarks the Erie Observer.

There appears to be a disposition among certain members of Congress to tax newspapers a quarter or half cent for each sheet they print. This proposition should meet the condemnation of every well-wisher of a cheap and free press in the country. There is no class of men who work so hard and are paid so poorly as printers. As newspapers scarcely pay at the prices at which they are now published, how could their proprietors bear up under the increased burden proposed? Congressmen who make war upon the press and its patrons should be careful, or they may burn their fingers.

The Boston Herald exposes the fact that a notorious Abolition firm in that city, the members of which have signed and groaned and cast up their eyes over the sufferings of the poor negro until they have obtained a rich contract for supplying the army with drawers, are paying women sixpence a pair for making them. By hard work and over hours, the women can finish two pairs a day. Twelve cents for a day and a half's night's labor! Oh the poor, overtasked suffering negro!

Buried Alive.—In the early part of last week, in Cincinnati, a woman named Mary Costigan died, and, in the absence of her husband, who is in the army, the body was placed in a vault in a cemetery. The Inquirer says:

On Wednesday last the husband of the deceased returned home to not only surprise but severely shock with the melancholy news that awaited him. Anxious once more to behold the beloved features of his departed wife before her remains were deposited in the grave, he had her coffin opened in the presence of several friends, when, what was his horror and astonishment to find she had changed position, and was lying flat upon her face, having in her struggle and extreme despair torn the lining entirely off of her dress, so that the flesh of the husband and friend can easily be imagined at the exposure of such an awful death. The lid of the coffin was replaced and then lowered in the ground, there to forever.

Replacing a Nose.—A few days since a gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, had his nose so nearly cut off by a fall from a carriage, that it hung only by a skin of cartilage. He was however, speedily replaced in its original position, bound firmly on, and was healing so neatly that only a slight scar will exist to mark the accident.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.—It is stated that the committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report adversely in the matter of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. These two main features of the adverse report will be inexpediency and unconstitutionalit.

If Gen. Jackson were living, he would stand where the Democratic party stands—against Secession, against Abolition, against sectional parties, against corruption, and for the glorious flag of the Union, without a stain erased, or a stripe polluted.

Faith.—The Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature made a futile attempt to punish the Hon. David Naar, editor of the "True American," for his Democracy. A vigorous effort was made to strike his name from the report awarding the public printing to several Democratic publishers, but proved unsuccessful. To their honor be it said, every Democrat in the Legislature sustained Judge Naar, and he was elected.

Discharged.—The Carlisle Volunteer says that the four Smiths, arrested on suspicion of murder, had a hearing before Esquire Spangler, on Thursday, and were discharged; no evidence being produced against them.

Replacing a Nose.—A man in Hamilton, Ohio, lately sued his neighbor for reporting that he was a "Secessionist and a Rebel," and obtained a verdict of \$1,000 and costs.

From the Washington Star.

Another Abolition Misrepresentation.

The election for Mayor of the city of Lancaster, held on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of George Sanderson, Esq., the present incumbent, and editor of the "Intelligencer," by a majority of eighty-four votes, over Dr. Cassidy, the "Citizens Union" candidate. This result is a great Democratic victory, in view of the means resorted to prevent the re-election of Mayor Sanderson. The Republicans, in accordance with the policy they have pursued for some time, refused to nominate a candidate of their own, but induced Dr. Cassidy, a Democrat and a gentleman of great personal popularity, to become a candidate. By this means it was expected that enough Democratic votes would be drawn from Sanderson to accomplish his defeat. It was urged against him that he was a "Brickbridge editor," and consequently disloyal, and the usual attempt was made to array all loyal citizens against him. But notwithstanding the odds opposed to him, the noble Democracy of Lancaster stood firm and gained a signal victory over the allied powers. "Patriot and Union."

The Democratic State Committee of this State have resolved to hold a Convention on the 4th of July next, to nominate a straight Democratic ticket. —Report can paper.

Aye, and the Democratic masses have resolved to elect a "straight Democratic ticket," pure and uncontaminated with Abolitionism, as the best thing for the welfare of the country. No sugar-coating process under the cry of "Union," can again induce Democrats to swallow any more doses of modern Republicanism. Their experience in the present House of Representatives at Harrisburg is sufficient. When they see every man (with two honorable exceptions) elected as "Union Democrats," voting for such an avowed Abolitionist as E. H. Rauch for Clark, the honest masses understand what these worthies mean by "Union." It is but a new dodge to Abolitionize Democrats, for the benefit of such fishy individuals as never dare to trust their chances in a Democratic Convention! And this dodge cannot again deceive the people.

The State Committee of the People's party, alias Republican party, alias "Union" party, assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday week, and determined that it was expedient at this time to call a State Convention, but to meet at the call of the Chairman. This delay is of course intended to afford time for catching at some floating straw.

A Daring Robbery at York, Pa.—On Tuesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a daring robbery was committed at York, Pa. It appears from a statement in the York Press that two men in disguise effected an entrance into the sleeping apartment of the servant girl of Mr. F. C. Polack, keeper of a jewelery store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polack occupied, but pretending to be ignorant of his chamber, they compelled her to accompany them down the stairs to the sidewalk in the dining room of a set of silver ware used in the family, the door leading into the store was forced open by means of a spike found in the yard, and while one of the villains held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger rings, ear-rings, locks, etc., etc., probably amounting to some three or four hundred dollars. In the meantime Mr. Polack, awakened by the noise, hastened downstairs, when three pistol shots were fired at him, but fortunately without effect. Mr. P., who was armed, returned the fire, but the thieves made their escape with their plunder. Two soldiers, who started very hastily for Philadelphia on Tuesday, were arrested in that city, but there was no evidence against them.

Who is a Rebel?—On this point, the New York Times, a conservative Republican journal, remarks:

"Whoever is against the constitution of the United States, in whole or in part, is a rebel. Whoever is against any of the laws of our government, whether they relate to fugitive slaves or to freemen, is a rebel. Whoever insists that all law of Congress can be violated any more in New York or Massachusetts than in South Carolina or Alabama, is a rebel? Let me speak a clear and clean word of our loyalty and apply it to the rigid rule that he who offends in one part offends in all."

That's a hard kick at the Greeleyites—indeed at the whole radical Republican fraternity, a goodly number of whom flourish in these parts.

The Boston Herald says that Edwin M. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, has more of the old Napoleon in him than any man in America. The right man in the right place.

If President Lincoln had known at the beginning of his Administration what he knows now, he would doubtless have turned his back upon the Abolition disunion and plunder politicians from the outstart.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that Senator Cowan, of this State, has expressed his intention to act with the conservative party in Congress. He is said to have no sympathy with the rabid men who are seeking to violate the Constitution while they are professing to defend it.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in his inaugural message just delivered, declares that in putting down the rebellion, the "object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and generous policy, that we seek, not the destruction of any of their domestic institutions, but only the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the nation."

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Shot Dead by Her Brother.—We learn from the Slipperian News, that on Tuesday last, a young woman by the name of Mrs. Living midway between Shippensburg and Newburg, was shot by her brother, a lad of some ten or twelve years of age. The boy took a gun which had been standing in a lower room of his father's house and was concealed in a pocket. When he observed his mother, he told her he was "going to shoot his brother." Pulling the trigger of the gun he went off, the bullet lodging in the head of the unfortunate girl and killing her instantly. The boy states that he was unconscious of there being a load in the gun, and had no intention of committing the dastardly act.

In Honduras, invalids afflicted with Sarsaparilla visit the streams that have drained off the wild lands where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live on it for weeks. Whatever its effects, these "watering-places" have a reputation not inferior to our Saratoga, and great numbers surely obtain relief at them from the eruptions, ulcerations, and sores, which are so affecting always to half civilized people. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the unperfected waters of these places or any compound of them they are.

Replacing a Nose.—A few days since a gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, had his nose so nearly cut off by a fall from a carriage, that it hung only by a skin of cartilage. He was however, speedily replaced in its original position, bound firmly on, and was healing so neatly that only a slight scar will exist to mark the accident.

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The Potter Investigating Committee.

The report submitted by this committee is a very curious and voluminous document. Great industry has been displayed in hunting up testimony against persons in the employ of the Government. In many cases the evidence is strong in others frivolous, and suggestive of a desire, on the part of the witnesses, to make vacancies in the departments for selfish purposes. Indeed the evidence shows most conclusively that if Washington abounds in traitors it is also filled with spies of the most sneaking and contemptible character—followers who listen to private conversations and glue their ears to keyholes. A much of the evidence evidently comes from men of this character, it is not to be considered conclusive. Mr. Lincoln seems to have had little faith in the evidence taken before the Committee, as he appointed Mr. Case to a consultship after he was marked disloyal, and also appointed John Watt, ex-Public Gardener, a lieutenant in the army, to the post of "Patriot and Union."

The following is a report of Lieut. Col. Irving's speech on receiving the Standard presented to the Porter Guards on Saturday week—Adj. Firs having made the presentation speech. Both efforts are spoken of in terms of warm admiration.

REPLY OF LIEUT. COL. IRVING.

I accept, in behalf of the Regiment, and as its major officer, in rank position, upon this occasion, the standard which you, representing its patriotic donor, have just presented. The gift is truly a beautiful one; beautiful, not alone in its texture, in the emblem inscribed upon it, and in its outward appearance, but, as well, in the significance attaching to it, expressive of the power and position of a great nation, and of the privileges of its citizens. For eighty years past our Union has been known and respected at home and abroad; it has been the passport of our commerce, the shield protecting and guarding them; and the recognition of the fact should inspire us with strength to do all that in us lies to render that *flag* the representative of a great and united nation, henceforth and forever.

I accept, sir, in the spirit in which it is offered; I accept it, as evidence that the actions of the individuals composing this regiment are in accordance with those of the patriotic State.

The banner presents to us another State.

It is the State of New York, not merely the State of Pennsylvania—but an union of states inseparably connected together by ties which cannot be severed. And whilst desiring to make no invidious distinction or comparison, or to extoll the patriotism and loyalty of any one State above those of another, I can point with pride to the banner of the State of New York, which has borne the brunt and scold of the traitors of the South, but which is now exhibited in its honorable character of champion and defender of the Union.

You, sons and daughters of Pennsylvania, I

would say

TERMS.

The Courier is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at thousand rates
JOINT PRINTING done with neatness and
dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly
opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment
—“COMPTON PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. If

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Main street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859.]

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Palmerstock & Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.]

Edward B. Buchler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buchler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PESTOSES. BOUNTY LAND, WARRANTS, BACK-PAY, SUSPENDED CLAIMS, and all other claims against the Government of Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England; Land Warrants located and sold; or bought; highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. *For* Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '58.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Has his office one door west of the *SOCIETY*, Luthern church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickering's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are especially invited to call. References: Drs. Hornet, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever. Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 14, 1851.

Officers:

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buchler.

Treasurer—David McCreary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, An Israel H. Buehler.

Members—George Swope, D. A. Buchler, Jas. C. King, A. H. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Pecknott, Wm. B. McClellan, W. L. Wilson, M. Eichberger, Abiel F. Gitt, John W. Miller, H. A. Pickering, Abel F. Wright, John H. Miller, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. McCreary, Andrew Polley, John Pickering, J. E. Miller.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It is large in agricultural operations, and in the six years of its existence has paid all losses and even gained a balance in the Treasury. The Company contains no Agents, all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Inspection can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business in East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Head-stones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

W. M. B. MEADS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1858.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with call and examine specimens of our work. We are preparing to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLARS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yards will be so carefully set out as to reflect credit on all who shall make use of them for years that greatness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to ensure greatness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, '58.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues his Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHES, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

Courtesy Passes are issued in exchange for work at market prices.

Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on JOHN H. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPES, BOILED and BIRD EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had. Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1859.

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Courtesy Passes are issued in exchange for work at market prices.

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The Compiler.



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GARRETTSBURG, PA.,

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1862.

Investigating Committee.

The Speaker of the House has appointed the following committee to investigate whether improper means were used to procure the passage of the bill at the last session of the Legislature for the commutation of tonnage duties:

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington; Mr. Bryn, of Schuylkill; Mr. STRANG, of Tioga; Mr. ALEXANDER, of Indiana; Mr. CRANE, of Wayne.

Messrs. Hopkins and Ryon are Democrats; Messrs. Strang and Alexander Republicans; and Mr. Crane a Union Democrat. Messrs. Strang and Alexander were members of the last House, and voted against the bill. The other members of the committee were not in the Legislature at the last session.

Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature last week. We notice in the House proceedings the passage of a bill relative to the collection of taxes in York, Adams, Westmoreland and Fayette counties. The character of this bill does not seem to be known to the public here.

We have lately devoted very little space to the report of Congressional proceedings, for the reason that, during the whole of the present session, there has hardly been anything done in Congress worth mentioning. The everlasting "nigger" has occupied the valuable time of our Representatives, to the exclusion of other more important matter. An exchange very appropriately remarks:

"A bolding woman sometimes laughs.—A ballyho sometimes lays-asides his stubbornness. A drunkard is sometimes sober, but our Abolition Congressmen never will stop discussing the Slavery question. Let a question of Finance come up—up jumps an M. C. with his confederation of Rebel property and the emancipation of the slaves. Foreign difficulties, domestic difficulties, finance, trade, commerce, let come what will. Sambo will always show his woolly head somewhere."

The House at Washington, on Thursday, by a vote of 93 to 60, passed the bill authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States Treasury notes, including the clause making the notes a legal tender.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, among them one from Boston asking the Senate "to drop the negro question and attend to its business." The bill relative to the pay and emoluments of army officers, &c., was amended by reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty percent.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New York, and late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward last week, and it has been determined to place the Rebel Privateersmen now in New York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war, with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States incarcerated in the South.

So far about twelve hundred prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

Despatches from Johnston's Confederate camp were received by Gen. McClellan, by flag of truce, on Monday. Their purport has not transpired, nor has the decision of the Cabinet thereon.

We mentioned, two weeks ago, that Mr. Bussey had filed an answer to the petition of Mr. Myres' friends, in regard to the contested seat in the House. The answer covers twenty pages of foolscap, made up of the most windy assertions imaginable, to all which, we are informed, Bussey's affidavit is affixed. It is hardly to be supposed that either he or his counsel expected to be called upon to prove the declarations in this high-sounding paper, because immediately upon the reading of it his counsel made a motion to dismiss the case!—with a view to thus securing the seat to Bussey, upon the mere say-so of two interested individuals! But the Committee chose to see into the matter for themselves, and therefore ordered the testimony taken in behalf of Mr. Myers to be forwarded to Harrisburg. This was done, and on Monday evening it was read, whereupon the Committee decided that enough illegal votes for Bussey had been shown to overcome his majority of two, and that it became him to make good, by testimony, the declarations contained in his answer—precious little of which he will be able to do.

We suppose Bussey will take testimony this week. It is certainly about time it were done, if done at all.

A Generous Gift.—We see by an exchange that the merchants of Chicago have presented to an editor of that city, a thousand dollars' worth of printing paper, as a New Year's gift. Editors are evidently appreciated there. In these parts, instead of receiving such presents, they make the public a present of several thousand dollars' worth of printed paper every year; or, what amounts to the same thing, they send their papers to subscribers who promise to pay, but don't.

By the way, we are compelled to remind those who are in arrears of long standing, that their accounts cannot be allowed to get much larger. Paper, ink, labor, &c., are cash matters—and we cannot afford, therefore, to supply persons with paper when we never make any return—in other words, who doesn't pay. It ought not to be expected of us, and we certainly won't do it long after this. If they would only pay a part of their indebtedness—a small part—we should at this time be satisfied, because "every little helps" to keep the printer's "head above water." Who's the first customer?

Gen. McClellan.

There is a class of gentlemen, in and out of Congress, who have made some serious blunder in their view of the present condition of the country. We are engaged in a war with rebellion, and the immediate object before us is to reduce certain insurrectionary assemblies of men to subjection to the laws and the Constitution. The blunder which we allude to is in the idea that the contest is between General McClellan and themselves. They appear to imagine that the work to which they must devote their energies, is a steadfast war with McClellan. Days of precious time are wasted in inventing methods of bombarding him, blowing him up, attacking him in the rear, opening masked batteries on him, and the intensity of the battle is so fierce that they have even employed me to assassinate him, (morally speaking,) by attacks in the dark, and stab in unexpected moments. If one-tenth of the ingenuity had been devoted to a tax bill, or to the general subject of ways and means, which has been given to the destruction of the Government—Chief, we should have been in a fair way to-day to retrieve our national bankruptcy.

We beg that no one will imagine this an exaggeration. The schemes which are concocted from day to day at Washington, and here in New York, to overthrow General McClellan, to weaken public confidence in him, and to destroy the man, for the sake of inaugurating the infamous plan of the Abolitionists, are not only numerous, but they are wily, and dangerous in the extreme. The Commander-in-Chief is fully aware of them. Carrying on his mind constantly the enormous responsibilities of the Union, feeling more deeply than we can describe, the terrible issues of life and death to men and to the nation which rest in his judgment, and depend on his plans; General McClellan is also fully aware of the fact that he is surrounded by unwearying, relentless enemies, who are watching every opportunity to overthrow him, and to overthrow him, that entire plan for the salvation of the country, on which, it is believed, lie all sound minds, the hope of the future depends. No one can envy the General in this position. He sleeps with the enemy at work. He wakes with the consciousness that the future depends on his defeating a great army before him, while he must depend on his friends to surround and defend him from foes behind him, who aim at his personal destruction.

There has never been a cooler and calmer General than he. No attack moves him. With all our admiration for his great predecessor, we remember that he was sensitive to attacks on his reputation. McClellan may be as sensitive, in his own secret thoughts, but he exhibits none of it. No slander moves him, no threat varies his determination. He is a man who will do his duty though the heavens fall. But can any American look on his position without profound admiration and sympathy for him, or without a determination to protect him by voice and influence against his malignants? He has a work to do, and he will do it conscientiously and boldly. He has the confidence of the President, and we see in all directions the evidence that he has the confidence of the nation.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The *Irish Observer* says that if the Legislature is disposed to give the State a sample of its patriotism, it has a splendid opportunity now. By reducing the salaries of its members to the old sum of three dollars a day, and those of the officers in proportion, it would show an act of magnanimous disinterestedness that would win the plaudits of the people.

The same paper further remarks:—We have noticed a great many propositions before Congress for reducing the expenses of the Government and increasing the revenues, but not a single member has yet given evidence of disinterested patriotism enough to move a reduction of the salaries in that body. The people know that economy, like charity, should begin at home. Before our Senators and Representatives provide for any further taxation, we trust that they will be manly enough to reduce their own salaries. When our rulers once show the right spirit, the people will perform their part of the national duty without complaint.

A Cleaveland paper says that Edwin M. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, has more of the old Napoleon in him than any man in America. The right man in the right place!

If President Lincoln had known at the beginning of his Administration what he knows now, he would doubtless have turned his back upon the Abolition disunion and plunder politicians from the start.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that Senator Cowan, of this State, has expressed his intention to act with the conservative party in Congress. He is said to have no sympathy with the rabid men who are seeking to violate the Constitution while they are professing to defend it.

The Boston *Herald* exposes the fact that a notorious Abolition firm in that city, the members of which have signed and groaned and cast up their eyes over the sufferings of the poor negro, until they have obtained a rich contract for supplying the army with drawers, are paying women sixpence a pair for making them. By hard work and over hours, the women can finish two pairs a day. Twelve cents for a day and a half night's labor! Oh the poor, overtasked suffering negro!

Buried Alive.—In the early part of last week, in Cincinnati, a woman named Mary Costigan died, and, in the absence of her husband, who is in the army, the body was placed in a vault in a cemetery. The inquirer says:

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in his inaugural message just delivered, declares that in putting down the rebellion, the "object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and generous policy, that we seek, not the destruction of any of their domestic institutions, but only the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the nation."

If Gen. Jackson were living, he would stand where the Democratic party stands—against Secession, against Abolition, against sectional parties, against corruption, and for the glorious flag of the Union, without a star erased, or a stripe polluted.

Faith.—The Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature made a futile attempt to get much larger. Paper, ink, labor, &c., are cash matters—and we cannot afford, therefore, to supply persons with paper when we never make any return—in other words, who doesn't pay. It ought not to be expected of us, and we certainly won't do it long after this. If they would only pay a part of their indebtedness—a small part—we should at this time be satisfied, because "every little helps" to keep the printer's "head above water." Who's the first customer?

Discharged.—The Carlisle Volunteer says that the four Smiths, arrested on suspicion of murder had a hearing before Esquire Spangler, on Thursday, and were discharged, no evidence being produced against them.

Argument Court was held several days last week.

From the Washington Star.
Another Abolition Misrepresentation.

The election for Mayor of the city of Lancaster, held on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of George Sanderson, Esq., the present incumbent, and editor of the *Intelligencer*, by a majority of eighty-four votes, over Dr. Cassidy, the "Citizen's Union" candidate. This result is a great Democratic victory, in view of the means resorted to prevent the re-election of Mayor Sanderson. The Republicans, in accordance with the policy they have pursued for some time, refused to nominate a candidate of their own, but induced Dr. Cassidy, a Democrat and a gentleman of great personal popularity, to become a candidate. By this means it was expected that enough Democratic votes would be drawn from Sanderson to accomplish his defeat. It was urged against him that he was a "Breckinridge editor," and consequently disloyal, and the usual attempt was made to array all loyal citizens against him. But notwithstanding the odds opposed to him, the noble Democracy of Lancaster stood firm, and gained a signal victory over the allied powers.—*Patent and Union.*

The Democratic State Committee of this State have resolved to hold a Convention on the 4th of July next, to nominate a straight Democratic ticket.—*Rep. and War.*

Aye, and the Democratic masses have resolved to elect a "straight Democratic ticket," pure and uncontaminated with Abolitionism, as the best thing for the welfare of the country. No sugar-coating process under the cry of "Union," can induce Democrats to swallow any more doses of modern Republicanism. Their experience in the present House of Representatives agaist Mr. Watt, the gardener of the White House, and furthermore, on the 26th day of September a copy of the evidence was enclosed, accompanied by the following note:

"Mr. President—I herewith transmit minutes of the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives agaist Mr. Watt, the gardener of the White House, and other persons occupying positions at the White House. As this evidence will be laid before the House of Representatives, the Committee deem it proper to request you to order that you may take such action in the premises as in your judgement you may deem proper. Very respectfully,
J. F. POTTER,
Chairman Inv. Com."

The report says:—"The Committee can only add an expression of surprise that, in the face of such testimony, a man clearly divided, instead of being instantly removed, should be elevated to a higher and more responsible position."

The State Committee of the People's party, alias Republican party, alias "Union" party, assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday, and determined that it was inexpedient at this time to call a State Convention, but to meet at the call of the Chamber.

"If Congress would legislate for the white man and let the negro alone, it would be better. Oh, how much better it would be."

"At the outset you had proclaimed that this was to be a war upon slavery, you would not have had one fourth of the force in the field that you have."

"These fanatics, these political and social demons—Brother, you never knew your Phillips, and your Garrison come here boasting pestilence from Paul Revere, trying to destroy this Union, and to open its broken fragments the emanicipation of slaves."

"The utterances they have dared to put forth in this city have desecrated the Smithsonian Institute. If the Secessions had dared to give expression to the same utterances they would have been sent, and properly sent, to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren. What will you do with these monsters?"

"I will tell you what I would do with them, and with that horrid monster Greeley, as they come sneaking around here, like hungry wolves, after the destruction of slavery. If I had the power, I would take them and the worst Secessions and hang them in pairs."

"I wish to God I could inflict that punishment upon them."

"They are the devils of us. They are the madmen, who are willing to call up all the passions of a servile war. They are the devils of the internal regions, and all the horrors of a servile war. They are the devils of the South, and the worst devils of us."

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Army Movements in Missouri—General's Sig'd and Adj't's Document on the March—Roule, Feb. 6.—The remainder of General Sig'l's division started west on Sunday morning. Gen'ls. A. & M. division started several days since. The roads have somewhat improved and the Union refugees are returning to their homes.

It is rumored that Rains has been captured by Gen. Lane's forces, but discredited.

Much delay is expected in marching from Lebanon.

The latest news from Price states that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and that he intends to fight.

The State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting and election for officers at Harrisburg on the 21st ult. Thos. F. Knox was chosen President, with a Vice President for each Congressional district. A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq. of Harrisburg, is the Corresponding Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Stromous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the lot.

Seroful and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruption and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimplas, Blotches, Tumors, Soft Tissues, Sebaceous, Syphilitic and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Drapery, Neuralgia or the Dolorous, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Episodic, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Millions can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Clear out the vitiated blood whenever you find it impure, bursting through the skin in pimples, blisters, or sores—wherever it may be, find it is only a sore, and discharge the impurities clean; then, whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the prevalence of life-disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is deranged or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only cost in full, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we will this compound Sarsaparilla be sold to supply such a want as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it, and I think we have good for advertising the virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary rule of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by A. D. BUSHNELL, and dealers everywhere. [Feb. 10, '62, 2m]

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incident to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one, however, uses them once will allow another to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood, give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few drops occasionally will keep the system so healthy and the blood so pure, that diseases cannot enter the body. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. [Jan. 20, '62, 1m]

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—**A PUBLIC SALE.**—On Tuesday, the 18th of March, 1862, the subscriber, Executor of GEORGE PLANK, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the Emmitsburg Road, 12 miles from Gettysburg, the following Personal Property, viz:

FOUR WORK HORSES, 12 Milch Cows, nearly all fresh, 3 Sheats, Narrow-tread Four-wheeled Wagons, Narrow-tread Two-horse Wagons, Buggy, Harness, Woodworking Tools, Chests, Boxes, Trunks, Household Goods, Shovel, Ploughs, Cultivators, Horseshoes, Wheelbarrows, Grain and Clover Cradles, Scythes, Log Chains, Butt Chains, Corn Chaining, Stretcher and Single-Trees, Forks, Rakes, Axes, Hay by the ton, and Cura and Mats, Crooked Saddle, Bridle, Girth, Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Axes, Mattocks and Wedges, Mattocks, Crowbars, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Cross-cut Saw, Broad Ax, and a lot of Cooper's Tools, Axle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sideboard, Kitchen Cupboard, Case of Drawers, Cookstove, Pipe and Drum, Ten-pipe Stove and Pipe, Carpeting, Large Copper Kettle, Pots, Tubs and Barrels, Butter, Bread and Loaf, Chain, Harnessed Cows, Horses, Carts, Collars and Bridles, Wagons, Saddle, Riding Bridle, Guide, Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Axes, Mattocks 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And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

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completely destroying every tissue of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

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To all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

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Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

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This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acid or Alkalies that can

in the least injure the Teeth.

Its ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—

FOLLOWING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHPACHE DROPS.

For the cure of TOOTHPACHE.

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHPACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing suffering caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS.

For the cure of NEURALGIA.

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

immediately cure their application.

They not only charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 Cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Dec. 2, 1861.]

NOTICE.

We are daily receiving orders to send by mail

some one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies;

which we cannot sell. None are available

except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in

an envelope on receipt of Price 15 cents and

one stamp. But to accommodate persons in

places where the druggists and storekeepers

are behind the age, we have prepared a small

box containing six embossed boxes, seven inches by four,

with compartments, each box containing a

bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, and Tooth

Acid Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the Neu-

ralgia Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise on

Tooth and their Diseases, the best means of

preserving them, and the proper treatment of

Children's Teeth, worth of its entire cost to

every young man or woman, or parents with

young children, with sundry other necessary

articles; price per package \$1, or six packages

for \$5, sent by express as directed. As the

express charges are not much, if any, more on

a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order

six or a dozen packages at a time. A large

family will want all, or the surplus can be dis-

posed of to neighbors with public benefit, for

no one can estimate how much pain, suffering,

unhappiness and disfigurement, expense, loss

of time and money would be saved to the

country if every family to-day had one of these

packages, which, in itself, is a complete set of

Dental Remedies. Address W. H. Hurd & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write

name and address plainly. The price may

be made with confidence, W. H. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. Tait,

President of the Farmers and Citizen's Bank, Brooklyn; to the Editor of the American Manufacturer's Gazette; to Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it; and who has already ordered a second

supply.

100 AGENTS WANTED to introduce Dr.

Hurd's Dental Remedies into every County,

Men or women who want to make money quickly,

can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low

priced, and we are spending thousands in ad-

vertising them for the benefit of agents.

Boxed samples containing a dozen of the one dol-

lar packages above specified, with circulars

will be sent, on receipt of \$1, about half price,

to any person wishing to test his or her skill

in selling with the view of becoming an agent.

They can be sold in a day. We would

rather pay salaries than commissions to those

who prove themselves efficient salesmen.

Now is the time to go into the business.

For information and references see above.

Jan. 27, 1862.

Removals.

WILL be made, being the authorized person

to make removals into Evergreen Cemetery,

especially those who contemplate the removal

of deceased relatives or friends or

relatives still living.

Removals made with promptness

and care, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, 1862. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great va-

riety, as SCHICK'S.

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—

What is B. G. CARL's sole BUSINESS?

Business is to sell Hosiery.

Business is to sell Hosiery.